

# DREAM OF JEWS IN PALESTINE MAY COME TRUE

Bernstein Tells About the  
Efforts They Have  
Made There.

## FARMING IN HOLY LAND

Feats of the Pilgrim Fathers  
Being Repeated in the  
Near East.

By HERMAN BERNSTEIN  
Editor of The American Hebrew  
(Copyright, 117 by the Newspaper  
Enterprise Association.)

Joy was brought to the hearts of millions of Jews throughout the world last November 3, when Arthur Balfour, British foreign minister, wrote to Sir Lionel Rothschild, vice president of the Zionist organization of England, that the British government viewed with favor the establishment in Palestine a national home for the Jews.

But these were the joys of anticipation, the Jews having been prepared for this official declaration by a semi-official statement issued by General Sir Archibald Murray in March, just before his army reached Gaza.

"What shall we do with Palestine, which is now about to be stripped from the Turkish yoke?" he inquired, and answering his own question, he says:

"Beyond doubt we will revive the Jewish Palestine of ancient days, and give to the Jews the possibility of realizing their ancient hope. Of all Jews will return to Palestine, but large numbers will. The new Jewish state, under either English or French protection, will become the spiritual and cultural center of all Jewry. The Jews will at last have their own nationality. Hopes which have sustained them through the centuries will now be realized."

Statesmen of Italy, France and Russia have politically pledged their countries to the support of this plan.

The Pope recently received Zionist emissary who explained the Jewish aspirations. After listening intently, his holiness ejaculated: "We will be good neighbors—we will be good neighbors."

Whether by coincidence or design, it is noteworthy that the American council in London, extending its greetings to the Zionists' leaders on the official declaration in their favor by the British government, used the identical phrase that fell from the lips of the Pope.

Germany, too, indicated its willingness to permit a Jewish state in Palestine, naturally under its over-claration, there has been a revulsion of feeling in Teutonic circles.

Since the fall of Jerusalem before the overwhelming legions of Rome, and the Jewish dispersion from Palestine, the liturgy of that people has been burdened with prayers for the restoration. Through the centuries there have been various attempts to re-establish the Jewish people on their ancient land, but nothing of a serious character is recorded prior to 1860, when the "Alliance Israelite Universelle" of Paris began operating in Palestine. The first thing done by the alliance was to establish an agricultural school, for which the Turkish government donated 625 acres of land near Jaffa. A school was opened in 1870 under the name of "Mikvah Israel."

In 1878 Laurence Oliphant, an English explorer, visited Palestine and became an advocate of Jewish resettlement of the country. But not until the 80's, when the first Jewish massacres occurred in Russia, was the foundation laid for the present Jewish colonization. There were organized, throughout Russia, "Bilu societies, composed of intelligent Jewish young men, who determined to become pioneers of Palestine colonization."

Under their auspices a colony "Rishon Le Zion" (first for Zion) was established on the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem. They found a land atrophied, barren, waterless, exposed to the pitiless glare of the tropical sun, rotting into morass and swamp, and were almost entirely surrounded by savage nomads.

We are thrilled with the story of the Pilgrim Fathers who fought their way to success from the precarious foothold in bleak Plymouth. All the valor, the unquenchable courage of the Pilgrim Fathers was displayed by these Jewish young men from the universities of Russia. In 32 years, from 1882-1914, this handful of pioneers grew to some 15,000 Jewish farmers in Palestine, strongly organized in 40 villages.

Meanwhile the Dreyfus scandal had occurred in France, and Dr. Theodore Hasi, a Viennese journalist who reported the last trial of the historic scapegoat, published a brochure entitled "A Jewish State," in which he summoned the Jews of the world to revive their nationality and claim at the hands of the powers "a publicly recognized, legally secured homeland in Palestine." Inspired by this book, a call was issued for a congress, which was held in Basel, Switzerland, in 1897, and the Zionist organization, which today has branches throughout the world, was organized. The Zionist organization undertook firstly, political negotiations for recognition of the Jewish nationality and its claims on Palestine; and secondly, the fostering of a national colonization in the Holy Land.

In the last few years before the war there arose a number of large plantation societies ("Achuzoth"),

which were founded in Russia, the United States, England and Romania.

Several workmen's settlements have been founded during the last few years, mostly with the help of the Jewish national fund, in the neighborhood of the large colonies. At the same time the former colonies have been considerably enlarged by the purchase of land in their neighborhood.

A brisk influx of brave young laborers on the one hand, and of enterprising capitalists on the other, was particularly noticeable in Palestine during the last few years, before the war.

The Jewish population of Palestine now bears a higher proportion to the total number of inhabitants of the country than does the Jewish population in any other country of the world.

The old Jewish settlers are those whose religious sentiment drew them to Palestine, in most cases after they have passed the prime of life, to spend their remaining years in prayer and study on holy grounds. For the most part they have been from the outset, or have become in the course of time, dependent on charity. This evil has extended to their children, and their children's children.

Very different are the settlers of the new type, who went there under the impulse of Jewish nationalism. They sought a foothold first of all outside of the towns, in the plains of Judea and Galilee. As their agricultural colonies grew and their productivity increased, they brought business to the seaport towns of Jaffa and Haifa, and side by side with the development of the colonies there proceeded a rapid Jewish immigration into these towns. Settlers of the new type began to come also to Jerusalem, where, as in the other towns, they formed modern suburbs outside the old and over-crowded city. In town and country alike the new settlers have brought with them European energy and ideals of progress.

The Arabs have not unnaturally felt some jealousy of the Jewish colonies, which compare so favorably with their own primitive villages, but they realize that economically the coming of the Jewish settlers has been greatly to their advantage, and they have accepted it as a matter of course that the Jewish colonists shall make their own local laws and regulations, as they build their own homes. Thus the Jewish colonies in Palestine have enjoyed a measure of independence and self government which will be impossible in a more highly developed and closely controlled country. They have had to work out for themselves their own political and municipal problems.

Mr. Bernstein will tell tomorrow about the first battle in this war, which was fought not in Belgium, but in Palestine.

# MANNINGTON TO START MODERN TOWN BOOSTING

Committee of Twenty-One  
Named to Take Charge  
of Movement.

## MAY PARK THE CREEK BED

Prof. Frederick V. Fisher  
Will Advise the Enter-  
prising Citizens.

(E. E. Meredith Press Bureau.)

MANNINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 12.—Mannington is three score years old but has just experienced that change of life which has introduced the "community" feeling into the town. Mannington citizens, who have always operated on the plan of splitting their neighbors whenever possible, are just now considering the "community" proposition of a Chautauqua lecturer brought here by the city schools. The interest awakened in the proposition has surprised all Mannington and it is plain that the war has worked much good in this particular for it has brought warring elements into a common view where the aim is to take action on matters on which they can agree rather than quarrel over matters upon which no agreement can be reached.

Yesterday at noon the business men of the town gathered for a noon-day luncheon at the Hotel Bartlett and heard an address by the Chautauqua lecturer, which was followed by talks by F. R. Stewart, George W. Bowers and Charles E. Wemple which emphasized the need of "community" spirit and "community" action. It resulted in the organization of a committee of twenty-one which held one meeting immediately following the luncheon and another meeting is scheduled for Friday at noon. At the first meeting a sub-committee was named, consisting of George W. Bowers, W. T. Smith, C. L. Broadwater, O. E. Murray and Charles E. Wemple to prepare a

list of organizations in the town and Mannington district which should have a hand in determining the policy of the new organization and in the election of permanent officers. The committee of twenty-one elected L. G. Schwencik as chairman and Ellis Glover as secretary. Other members are: George W. Bowers, C. L. Broadwater, Charles E. Wemple, C. Howard Long, C. L. Prichard, W. T. Smith, P. H. Pitzer, J. R. Timms, Rev. L. Koonz, C. C. Bassett, Fred Barlow, F. W. Shaw, F. E. Furbie, F. W. Vance, C. C. Coffman, R. F. Alder, O. E. Murray, Charles R. Phillips and I. W. Davis.

Dr. Frederick V. Fisher, the Chautauqua lecturer, is a forceful talker and is full of his subject. He complimented West Virginia upon being the most northern southern state, the most southern northern state, the most western eastern state and the most eastern western state. He fancied that Mannington has some town picked out to be jealous of, probably Fairmont. This was not strange. Every town is jealous of some other. But that was not the spirit to develop. He encouraged a community spirit at all times and argued that it was particularly to be desired in war times. He saw lots of work for the Mannington community. He could not help but be impressed with the opportunity of making a park out of Buffalo creek which had grown to be an eyesore to him within the short time he had been in town. He referred to the democracy that President Wilson talked of but feared it was not to be found in Mannington. He cited an instance of a soldier wanting his check cashed and being obliged to get his captain's endorsement when that captain had been his chauffeur at home. That was an evidence of democracy. A similar instance came to mind of the day in Mannington. He had been in a barber shop when a fine looking Syrian had come in in uniform and was greeted cordially by all in the shop while his barber had whispered "That boy used to be our porter."

Mr. Fisher told of his work in other West Virginia towns and especially was pleased with Grafton which now held a business men's luncheon every week advising such an order of things at Mannington.

F. R. Stewart, who was the oldest man present in age as well as in service in Mannington business, spoke very warmly in support of the community plan and branched off on the war, making a strong plea for action on the part of Mannington people which would help guarantee the life of democracy.

# SALVATION ARMY WOMEN AT FRONT

Fifty Additional Hutments  
Will be Erected in  
France.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Announcement was made here today by Commander Evangelina Booth that The Salvation Army proposes the immediate erection of 50 additional hutments in France to be administered by 100 American Salvation Army officers, mostly women, and 500 lay workers. The initial cost of this venture will be about \$500,000, the cost of each hutment slightly over \$5,000. Miss Booth announced that the hutments already in operation have become so popular with both officers and men that she sees no limit to the amount of work The Salvation Army will be called upon to do.

In commenting upon this work, Secretary of War Baker recently wrote: "We are very glad to observe that The Salvation Army is lending its powerful aid in many ways unique aid in the general co-operation of the community at large with the military activities of the country. This co-operation is a new thing in the world's history and the War department welcomes and is grateful for such help as you and your associates can give."

Quite as interesting are the letters which come from men fighting for their country in France. "I am hanging out at The Salvation Army hut most of the time," writes one boy to his mother, "and the four American women make it seem more like home than any place I know. They serve cake and chocolate every evening. All of the fellows like it."

When the first snow storm of the season swept down upon the American camps, the Salvation Army lassies stayed up all through the night making steaming hot coffee which they carried out to all of the men on guard duty. "It was hard work," wrote one of the lassie captains, "and we were all cold and wet, but not nearly so cold and wet as the men on post who had to fight their way forward and backward through the falling snow and wind."

# FURS! FURS! FURS!

AT THE LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.  
Orders placed early in the year enables us to offer these furs at old time figures.

## LADIES' MUFFS

From \$2.98 to \$10.00.

## LADIES' SETS

From \$5.98 to \$25.00

## CHILDS' SETS

From \$2.98 to \$5.98

Upon a small payment down we will reserve any muff, scarf or set until Christmas.

BLUMBERG BROS CO  
UNDERSELLING STORE  
MAIN ST. OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE  
FAIRMONT, W. VA.  
ORIGINATORS AND LEADERS OF LOW PRICES IN FAIRMONT



## Guaranteed Dentistry

that has pleased hundreds of people and it will please you.  
Fillings 50c and up.  
Crowns \$5, guaranteed 10 years.  
Teeth cleaned 75c.

## THE UNION DENTISTS

Call Bell Phone 921-J.  
Office Over 5 and 10c Store, opposite Court House.

# Anderson's Bon Ton

Xmas Goods Now Ready

## Ladies' Hats at 1/2 Price

Annis Furs Sets  
Dolls, Sweaters  
Pretty Waists, Silk and Cotton \$1 to \$6  
A Fine Line of Linens  
Plenty of Handkerchiefs  
Ladies' and Children's Gloves  
Ladies' and Children's Hose  
Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Neck Wear

COME here for your Xmas wants. Our selection of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Toilet Sets, Musical instruments, etc., is the largest we have had in years. Note some of our prices:

Ladies' 14 K. Tiffany diamond rings at \$17.50 are beauties. Other Diamonds from	Solid Gold Rings set with reconstructed stones, \$3.75. Other gold rings
<b>\$3.75 to \$5</b>	<b>\$1.50 to \$15</b>
Guaranteed Elgin Watch Bracelets at \$12.50. Other Watch Bracelets	Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings \$3.50. Other Signet Rings from
<b>\$3.25 to \$50</b>	<b>\$1 to \$12.50</b>
Solid Gold Lavallier, \$1.50 to \$15.00. Diamond Lavalliers	Elgin, Waltham, Illinois Movements in guaranteed 20 year Gold Cases
<b>\$3 to \$100</b>	<b>\$7.50 to \$35</b>

Make your selections now and have them laid aside for you at

## P. P. LIPSON, JEWELER

311 Madison Street Open Evenings  
OVER TEN YEARS IN ONE PLACE.



## Here's Where the Christmas Money Will Come from Next Year

A large list of gifts to buy and not enough money with which to buy them all. Is that your predicament?

Ever hear the story of the grasshopper and the bee? The grasshopper, half starved and cold, came to a well-stored bee hive at the approach of winter and begged the bees for a few drops of honey. One of the bees asked him how he had spent his time during the summer and why he had not laid up a supply of food as they did? "I spent my time very merrily," he said, "drinking, dancing and singing, and never gave winter any thought." Our plan is very different," said the bee, "we work hard in the summer to lay by a store of food for the winter, but those who do nothing but drink, dance and sing in summer must expect to starve in winter."

You may not be fully as "hard up" as the grasshopper, but frankly now, wouldn't a check for, say, \$25.00, \$50.00 or \$100 sort of dispell the gloom? Wouldn't Christmas look like a real holiday to you?

There is a way, and an easy way, too, for you to prepare yourself for the time when money is needed most, just as the bees provided for the winter; and that is—join the

## CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB

No worrying, stinting or scraping is necessary if you are a member of the Christmas Money Club. The full enjoyment of Christmas need not be marred by the thought of the money you must spend for Christmas gifts. Nor need you reduce your Christmas gift list to buy cheaper articles than you originally intended.

You maintain your membership in the Christmas need not be marred by the thought dimes that might otherwise filter away for unnecessary. Small weekly deposits throughout the year will bring you a nice check ten days before Christmas.

Of course if the check is too large for your Christmas expenditures there are undoubtedly many other places where the money can be used. Or it may be re-deposited on a regular savings account.

The checks mailed at the end of the fiftieth week are in the following amounts, if deposits are made when due:

1c Class (Up or Down) \$1250	25c Uniform Class ..... \$ 25.00
2c Class (Up or Down) 2550	\$1.00 Uniform Class .... 50.00
5c Class (Up or Down) 6375	\$2.00 Uniform Class .... 100.00
25c Uniform Class ..... 1250	\$5.00 Uniform Class .... 250.00

You may have two or more memberships in the same class or in different classes, if you so desire.

Open For Members Monday, December 17  
The National Bank of Fairmont